

# RAMON CARROL.



The vice president of Mexico, and who has been designated by President Diaz as "president in reserve." He has been secretary of the interior in the Mexican cabinet for a number of years.

## FIRST BOOKS TO BE MADE

Every Civilized Nation from Its Earliest History Knew the Art of Writing.

The oldest books in existence are, doubtless, those of the Babylonians; but the great permanency of these is explained by the material of which they are composed, and it does not necessarily follow that they were the first books to be made, says Harper's Magazine. We know that the Egyptians employed a papyrus roll from the earliest historical periods, and that the Hindus made their palm-leaf books at a very early day. In short, every civilized nation is discovered at the very dawn of its history in full possession of a system of bookmaking.

It is impossible to decide the question as to whether one nation borrowed from another in developing the idea of bookmaking.

Limiting our view strictly to the historic period, we find, as has been said, the five types of books in general use. We have now to consider briefly the distinguishing characteristics of each of these types before going on to note the steps of development through which the modern book was evolved.

First let us give attention to the papyrus roll of the Egyptians. As has been said, this type of book was employed in Egypt from the earliest day of the historical period. As is well known, papyrus is a species of primitive paper—the word "papyrus" being, indeed, a derivative of "papyrus"—which was made of strips of the papyrus plant placed together to form two thin layers, the fibers of one crossing those of the other, and the whole made into a thin, firm sheet with the aid of glue and mechanical pressure. The strips of papyrus were usually from 8 to 14 inches in width, and from a few feet to several yards in length. This scroll was not used, as might perhaps have been expected, for the insertion of a single continuous column of writing. A moment's consideration will make it clear that such a method would have created difficulties both for the scribe and for the reader; therefore the much more convenient method was adopted of writing lines a few inches in length, so placed as to form transverse columns, which followed one another in regular sequence from the beginning to the end of the scroll.

## AN OLD SMOKER'S DREAMS

He Had to Give Up His Pipe and Cigar, But Still Enjoyed Them.

"It has been 18 years since I was told to break loose from tobacco, as over-indulgence in smoking was about to knock me out," said S. J. Mason, of Chicago, reports a local exchange. "From that day, though so dear a lover of the weed, I haven't put a cigar or pipe between my lips, and yet, strange as it may sound, on numerous occasions I find myself puffing out huge clouds of smoke drawn from the most fragrant Havanas that ever were given to solace mankind."

"These smokes, let it be understood, come in my dreams, but the enjoyment they confer is as solid and substantial as in the old days when the indulgence was a reality. Curiously enough, too, the visions always present a group of friends. I can see them puffing away vigorously. I catch the aroma they blow forth; I hear their conversation as in the old days, and the whole atmosphere is of tobacco. Yet, despite these vivid pictures, awakening brings no desire to resume the ancient habit, and so I expect to continue dreaming of smoking to the end of the chapter without ever putting it in practice."

**Tobacco Ash Wasted.** It has been calculated that 8,000 tons of tobacco ash is annually wasted in England. It would make an invaluable fertilizer for poor soil, considering that 75 per cent. consists of calcium and potassium salts, and 15 per cent. of magnesium and sodium salts, including nearly five per cent. of the essential constituent to all plants—phosphoric acid.

**Cotton in Italy.** The cotton industry of Italy increases in importance, and is distributed among 730 factories, employing more than 135,000 hands. More than half the factories are operated by steam, the remainder by electricity and hydraulic power. Out of 80,000 looms employed 60,000 are mechanical.

**Needs Stirring Up.** The czar deprecates the dearth of patriotism among his people. We might lend him a few strains of "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie." They do the business over here.

## RUN BUSINESS IN MEXICO.

Women Merchants and Capitalists Who Have Been Immensely Successful.

In far southern Mexico, in the real tropics, there are women who are looked up to by traders and merchants and whose will is law. Down on the lower gulf coast in an important port town lives "la viuda de Perez," a huge bulk of a woman, weighing perhaps 350 pounds, seated always in a vast armchair, apparently indolent, attending ever by her maids. She inherited a fortune from her husband, long dead, and has trebled her wealth, and it is related of her that, at one time, she led a great revolutionary chieftain \$500,000 in good silver dollars, and, in time, got it back with substantial interest.

She is a great reader of character, and, aided by her woman's intuition, never makes any mistake in the men she deals with. Every business man in town regards her as the arbiter of his destiny, for on the river running up into the interior all the plantations are hers, and all managed by men she has selected and governs with an iron hand, though a liberal one. The commerce of the river is largely under her control, and no traveler can land on her estates save by her permission. If you should attempt it armed men would drive you away, but show a written permit signed by the Widow Perez and you are made royally free of everything, and will be treated like a prince.

This great, indolent body of a woman, forever in repose, has a most active brain. She is a mercantile registry of the whole region, knows to a dollar what every man is worth, has inventoried his mental abilities and his physical energy, settles his domestic disputes, makes matches for her girls, is loyal and kindly, but inflexibly just. No express ever reigned more despotically than this Mexican woman who sits always in her house in the little hot port town, arbiter and regulator of all things. Her mental activity is enormous. Her fortune is great, and she is possessed of more ready money than anyone in that whole region. Her brains have made her very rich, and her brains hold and steadily augment her fortune.

Another Mexican queen reigns in a district of the remote state of Chiapas, down on the Guatemala border. She owns a great plantation, and her kingdom is extensive. All the men look to this great-brained and executive woman for orders and counsel. There is no American trust magnate more absolute in his business. She is jolly, fun-loving, warm-hearted, but her brain is that of a man in its precision, logic and creativeness. If you travel in that region, you must be approved by the lady regent, and woe to you if you are forgetful of her powers. Her word makes all the men, for leagues around, your humble servants or else your enemies.

Further north, in the Tehuantepec country, is a woman of the indigenous race, a character Balzac would have found to his mind—a woman, rich, acquisitive, dominating and known to every white man in that district. It is with her that contractors must deal to get a supply of labor, for the Indian men regard her as their ruler, whose word is on no account to be disputed. The Zapotecans, a virile race, are under the rule of Dona Juana, who belongs to another tribe, whose men are lazy, home-keeping, and allow their women to do all the outside work of their ranches while they remain in the house, mind the babies and do the cooking!

**Lights and Winks.** A Russian ophthalmologist affirms that contrary to generally received opinion the electric light is less prejudicial to the sight than the other varieties of artificial light. He bases this affirmation on the fact that diseases and affections of the eye are directly proportional to the frequency of winking. Now he has shown that winking occurs with candlelight 6.8 times a minute; with gaslight, 2.8 times; with sunlight, 2.2 times, and only 1.3 times with the electric light.

**Russian Embalming.** To preserve the features of the dead it is proposed by a Russian to embalm corpses by casting around them a solid mass of glass. The inventor of this process hopes that some day we will have a large museum filled with the perfectly preserved bodies of the great men of their time for future generations to gaze upon.

**No Synonym.** When the czar heard of the Yalu defeat he was "dumfounded." He was worse than that, if you saw it in Russian.



## MATTOCK FOR THE GARDEN

Try Making One Right Away and You Will Find That It Saves Lots of Work.

About the easiest and most effective tool to work with in the garden for digging weeds and plantain out of lawn, is nothing more than the 20-inch leaf of an old buggy spring, with a



A HANDY GARDEN TOOL.

3½ inch or four foot handle attached. If the spring has but one hole it can be attached with one large screw or nail, and two wire ties. If three holes, three screws are sufficient. Handle can be cut out of a piece of fence board the required length, cut square at the end and dressed down to suit the eye and hands of the user. Try making one right away.—J. C. Umstott, in Ohio Farmer.

## REMEDIES FOR CUT WORMS

To Trap These Destructive Garden and Orchard Pests Requires Work and Strategy.

Cutworms are the larvae of moths belonging to the family noctuidae. These moths are night flyers; their eyes shine in the lamp light and hence they are sometimes called "owl moths." The eggs are laid by the female moth for the most part on leaves or the soft parts of plants. Land recently in soil is likely to be infested, and the crop following and is pretty sure to suffer if attractive to these pests. Some cutworms climb fruit trees and eat the buds.

Late fall plowing by turning up the pupae of cutworms, where a varying temperature has a chance to work on them, so that, crows, blackbirds and other birds have an opportunity to eat them, is an excellent thing.

Many growers of melons, squashes and cucumbers protect their young plants by cylinders of tin (tomato cans with ends melted out are good) or cardboard or even brown paper, a cylinder surrounding, each plant and planted a few inches (two or three) in the soil. Poisoning bundles of clover with a solution of Paris green and strawing the same amongst the plants to be protected is one good method. Both of these the entomologist has tried with some success. Paris green, it must be remembered, is a slow acting poison comparatively, and one must not expect worms which have eaten it to die at once. Planting an excessive number of seed or plants is sometimes resorted to. The writer has found the guilty worm frequently concealed an inch or two in the soil in the morning, not far from the plant injured during the night. He has also trapped them successfully by placing cabbage leaves, or any large leaf or board, among plants needing protection, finding the worms under there in the morning.—Minnesota Experiment Station.

## HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Five feet apart each way is a good distance to set currant bushes. On many soils both fruits and vegetables are benefited by an application of wood ashes.

One of the commonest mistakes of the fruit grower is to neglect to cultivate his orchard.

For almost any kind of small fruit the land should be deeply plowed, thoroughly cultivated and well fertilized. It is cheaper to grow good shade trees from seed in a nursery, under the proper conditions, than to hunt and pull them in the woods.

The root systems of forest seedlings grow long and spreading, so it is almost impossible to pull them without injuring the roots very badly.

The United States is now spending about \$400,000 annually in the investigation of forests, and in carrying out various schemes for forest preservation.

Why should we expect the orchard to continue to bear crops year after year without being fed and cultivated? We do not expect it of other farm crops.

Seedlings grown in the shade and sheltered woods have their organs for transpiration, assimilation, etc., developed for that condition, and when brought out to a light, exposed place, are unable to cope with the new conditions and die.—Farmers' Review.

**Phosphate of Lime for Cows.** A farmer of Georgia who is known as a successful stock raiser has made it a practice to feed phosphate of lime to his dairy cows. He begins with the dam and before the birth of the calf. He says that the frame needs to be built up and that the green grass of the Georgia pastures does not give enough phosphate and lime for the work of bone-making. This deficiency exists only on soils that are deficient in lime and phosphorus. The idea is a new one and as yet most of our scientists are not expressing their opinions on it. It may prove to be of value and may not. Further developments will be awaited.

**In an Assured Position.** Mrs. Cobwiger—So your husband thinks his position in society is now secure?

Mrs. Newrich—Yes. He is so sure about it that he has stopped hiring a dress suit and is having one made to order.—Judge.

**Limit.** She—If you attempt to kiss me again, I shall call mamma. He—Don't, please. I draw the line at kissing elderly matrons.—Chicago Daily News.

**Quick Enough About That.** "I don't see why they call it a quick lunch cake. It isn't quick at all."

"No; the only thing they ever give you quick there is your check."—Philadelphia Press.

**Improper Way of Mulching.** More than half of all the damage I have ever known with fruit trees was caused by mulching with manure close to the body. Mulching is of very little benefit as a fertilizer, as the strength will not work down to the roots. It breeds borers and gives a nesting place for mice in winter to destroy the tree. When the tree is planted a little surface soil among the roots is all it requires, as a tree lives almost entirely in the subsoil.—Epitomist.

## DISOBEDIENCE OF HEROES.

Intrepid Seamen Who Have Been Almost Insubordinate in Their Fearlessness.

The officers and men in the navy are always ready to face danger, and sometimes come near actual insubordination in their desire for heroic action, states Youth's Companion. A seaman of the revolution, on being rebuked for taking it upon himself to lead a party of boarders on the enemy's deck, said: "I—I—jes' couldn't help it, sir!" In "Moses Brown, Capt. U. S. N.," Mr. Maylay gives other instances where men, in their enthusiasm, have risked the disapproval of their superior officers.

We turn with pride to the episode of the slender Philadelphia youth, who, against the sternest commands, smuggled himself aboard the ketch Intrepid, when she started on her mission of extreme peril into the harbor of Tripoli. His explanation was, "merely because I wished to see the parts."

We remember the bold act of Capt. Isaac Hull, who sailed out of Boston in 1812 without the orders of the secretary of the navy, an act for which he might easily have been shot, and began that series of brilliant victories on the high seas which made American naval prowess feared and respected the world over. Farragut's determination to run his frail wooden ships past the Confederate forts below New Orleans and the barriers that stretched across the river in the dead of night was against the urgent advice of some of his highest officers and in utter defiance of all recognized rules of naval warfare. Had that extraordinary venture terminated disastrously, Farragut undoubtedly would have been summarily removed from command, to await severe handling. Farragut's dash over the fatal line of torpedoes in Mobile bay, two years later, was against all rules of propriety and professional caution.

It was Collingwood who, while leading the second line of the British fleet at Trafalgar, at a moment when his life was in imminent peril, exultantly exclaimed: "What would Nelson give to be here!" At the same moment Nelson remarked: "See how that noble fellow, Collingwood, carries his ship into action!" Each was reveling in the opportunity for action then within grasp.

## JAPANESE AS CHEMISTS.

Have Gained High Standing in the Literature of the Learned Profession.

Probably no eastern nation is more strongly represented than the Japanese in the English annals of science and more particularly in literature on chemistry, says the London Lancet. They possess an undoubtedly strong faculty for original research and they combine this faculty with a sharp-sightedness as to the possibilities of practical application of the fruits of research. The Japanese chemist, in fact, unites the power of originality of the English chemist and the practical intuition of the German. At the University of Tokio practical study is very much favored and splendid facilities for work are provided in the laboratories and workshops. There are several distinguished Japanese chemists who are fellows of the English Chemical society and who were elected to the fellowship on account of the excellence of their contributions to original science. Many elaborate papers involving long and patient laboratory investigation are printed in full in the transactions of the society. The Japanese chemist discusses with a freedom which astonishes the western chemist all the modern abstruse theories bearing upon the atomic theory, the constitution of matter, the theory of dissociation, and so forth. They write powerful dissertations on the views advanced by such esteemed thinkers as Ostwald, Arrhenius, Van 't Hoff, Kelvin, Thomson, Lodge, Crookes, Ramsay and others, and have offered valuable criticisms on the methods of systematizing and compiling atomic weights adopted by western chemists. Chemistry, of course, is a powerful weapon in war, and there can be little doubt that among other things which have so far contributed to Japanese successes is a sound knowledge of explosives, their composition, action and behavior under a variety of conditions. When there is no longer any need for the implements of battle, and may that soon be, we may be pretty sure that the same subtle insight which is so marked a feature of the Japanese intellect will turn with equal success to the application of science to peaceful pursuits.

**What Is Radium?** The word radium is daily becoming more familiar, but in certain parts of the country there is still some diversity of opinion as to what the substance is. We hear of one man who thought it was a breakfast food.

"That is," he remarked, recently, to a friend, "I thought so till Bob Blimler said it was some new sort of olive polish."

"Did Bob say that?" the friend said. "I thought Bob usually knew what he was talking about."

"Well, what is it, then?" "Why, Bill Staples told me that it was a kind of knit goods for pyjamas that is specially light and warm."—San Francisco Star.

**Natural Question.** "Boss," began the beggar, "won't yer help me?"

"See here," interrupted Goodheart, "I gave you some money last week."

"Well, give whizz!" ain't yer earned any more since?"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## THE MARKETS.

CATTLE—Native Steers	4.35 @ 5.30
COTTON—Middling	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.14 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.57 @ .58
OATS—No. 2	.41 @ .42
POULTRY—Hens	14 @ 15
LARD—Western Steam	9 @ 10
COTTON—Middling	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
BEEF—Steers	4.00 @ 4.25
CALVES—per lb	4.50 @ 4.75
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2.25 @ 2.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new)	.96 @ .98
CORN—No. 2	.57 @ .58
RYE—No. 2	.35 @ .36
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new)	.96 @ .98
CORN—No. 2	.57 @ .58
OATS—No. 2	.41 @ .42
POULTRY—Hens	14 @ 15
LARD—Choice Steam	9 @ 10
POULTRY—Hens	14 @ 15
CATTLE—Native Steers	5.00 @ 6.25
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3.75 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new)	1.14 @ 1.15
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## The Indomitable Gull.

You can no more disconnect thoughts of the open sea from the flight and cry of a gull than from the masts and cordage of a ship or the brown and gold branches of seaweed and the long, purple-tinged ribbons of seawrack. Restless explorers of all seas; found upon every island, inlet and reach of coast; always enterprising, energetic, fearless and full of eager vitality, this amphibious and indomitable bird might well be chosen for the heraldic symbol of Great Britain if we had not already appropriated the lion. The heart of a seagull, which is not so large as an Orleans plum, must have in it all the heroism of Vasco da Gama, all the curiosity of Columbus, all the joyous buccaneering spirit of Raleigh and of Drake.—London Telegraph.

## Delicious Snails of Providence.

The Provencal snails, which feed in a gourmet fashion upon vine leaves, are not only delicious, and there was a murmur of delight from our company as the four women brought to the table four big dishes full of them; and for awhile there was only the sound of eager munching, mixed with the clatter on china of the empty shells. To extract them we had the strong thorns, three or four inches long, of the wild acacia; and on these the little brown morsels were carried to the avid mouths and eaten with a bit of bread soaked in the sauce; and then the shell was subjected to a vigorous sucking, that not a drop of the sauce lingering within it should be lost.—Thomas A. Janvier, in Century.

## It Won't Do Any More.

The office boy sighed. "I like it," he said; "I like it first rate for some things, but it's mighty shy in some other ways."

"No bull games, I suppose," suggested the cashier. "Oh, I don't care so much about that," returned the office boy. "There's fun enough for me with skates on 'em, hichin' on behind an' all that, but in the mornin'—"

## His Many Friends.

Henry McCorm—So you got bounced when you went to the city, did you? You ought to have been onto the game, as much as the papers have said about it. All work it just the same. Pretend to be great friends of the farmer. That was the way in your case, wasn't it? Reuben Raliffence—Yes, same way; said they were great friends of the farmer. But Great Stumps! I supposed when they said that they were some of these here candidates for congress.—N. Y. Truth.

## How to Make Bananas Harmless.

The banana yields more food to the acre than any other plant, and yet it disagrees with no end of northern stomachs. This is because we eat it the wrong way. But the wife of a missionary to the tropics tells the glad tidings from heathen shores of how to eat a banana. When you have stripped off the villing rind, just scrape off the stringy and hairy coat that lies beneath the rind and you may eat your banana without tasting it all the rest of the day.—Philadelphia Record.

## Still More Evidence.

Pay City, Ill., Aug. 8 (Special).—Mr. K. F. Henley, of this city, adds his evidence to that published here last week, that a cure for Rheumatism is now before the American people, and that that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Henley had acute Rheumatism in his back and hips. He says: "After suffering for sixteen years with Rheumatism and using numerous medicines for Rheumatism, I at last tried Dodd's Kidney Pills with the result that I got more benefit from them than all the others put together."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills were the only thing to give me relief, and I recommend them to all suffering from Acute Rheumatism." Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. Healthy kidneys take all the Uric Acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys.

## Natural Question.

"Boss," began the beggar, "won't yer help me?" "See here," interrupted Goodheart, "I gave you some money last week."

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## Care of the Hair.

It is now generally agreed that many of the shampoos in use are injurious to the hair. The best treatment is frequent brushing and absolute cleanliness. Wash the hair in a lather of Ivory Soap and rinse thoroughly. Let the last water be cool, as it closes the pores of the skin and prevents colds. ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Naggy—"I notice that Bulker's Cosmetic Trade Journal has suspended publication." Naggy—"Yep; another powder magazine gone up."—Baltimore American.

**Ladies Can Wear Shoes** One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all Druggists, 25c. except no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The hero of a new novel is worth \$400,000. It wouldn't be safe to bet that the author is worth more than \$399.98.—Boston Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 301 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Tom—"Are you on the water wagon now?" Dick—"No; but my milkman is."—Town Topics.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption is an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

There are 155 women commercial travelers now on the road in Great Britain.



To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. If she would be all that she may, she must guard well against the signs of ill health. Mrs. Brown tells her story for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was; and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time, I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that, and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, Mrs. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers Club.—\$2.00 per bottle. If original of above letter printed genuine cannot be produced."

**THE PISO COMPANY** Clark and Liberty Streets, WARREN, PA.

## PISO'S TABLETS

The New Boon for Women's Ills.

SILENT suffering from any form of female disorder is no longer necessary. Many modest women would rather die by inches than consult anyone, even by letter, about their private troubles. PISO'S TABLETS attack the source of the disease and give relief from the start. Whatever form of illness afflicts you, our interesting treatise, Cause of Diseases in Women, will explain your trouble and our method of cure. A copy will be mailed free with a Genuine Sample of the Tablets, to any woman addressing

**THE PISO COMPANY** Clark and Liberty Streets, WARREN, PA.

**WORLD'S FAIR DURING AUGUST** SPLENDID HOTEL ROOMS \$1.00 PER DAY

Hotel Napoleon, Bonaparte, two blocks north, Main Entrance of grounds, in the acknowledged best place to stay. Good rooms, excellent service, electric light, splendid table. From Union Station take through City cars or shuttle train. Accommodations \$1.00 per day. Hotel Guaranteed breakfast and thoroughly satisfactory. **NAPOLEON BONAPARTE HOTEL, ST. LOUIS**